

to the door, telling her to go and find her lover, if she has one, or, in the contrary case, her own family."

"The most remarkable dish of all the Indian tribes, whether of the north or of the south, is that composed of the blood and the half digested substances contained in the stomach of the cariboo, which they boil with a sufficient quantity of water to give it the consistency of broth.

* * * Of all the larger animals, the cariboo is the only one the contents of the stomach of which the Indians who border on Hudson's Bay eat. They are so fond of it in winter, the time when this animal feeds on a tender white moss (lichen, *Ceenomyce rangiferina*), that I have seen them stop at the very spot where a deer had just been killed to devour the still palpitating entrails. They care less for this food in summer, if food it can be called, the moss then not possessing the same properties."

With these extracts from both hemispheres may be compared the more recent observations of one who has exercised keen insight during a period of ample opportunity, into the lives of the Déné tribes. Father Morice, in his papers contributed to the Institute, has the following statements, worthy, in this connection, of special consideration. "The American aboriginal type is too well known on this continent to require a description from me. Our Dénés, in spite of the characteristics which particularize them into various tribes, do not materially differ from it. Suffice it to say, that whilst the Chilxotins are generally of low stature, broad shouldered, and not unlike the Chinese in their physical features, the Carriers are, as a rule, rather tall and stout, without being corpulent, while most of them possess a fine physique. On the other hand, the Sekanais and Nah'anes, especially the former, are slender and bony, with hollow cheeks, and almond shaped eyes shining with ophidian brightness. Of course, tattooing prevailed everywhere. The face was particularly the object of would-be ornaments in the shape of incrustated crosses or birds on the cheeks, the forehead or the temples. But more commonly they consisted of parallel stripes, more or less numerous, on the chin or the cheeks, converging to the mouth corners. On exceptional cases, such as dances or 'potlatches,' the Dénés had recourse to charcoal to render themselves apparently more redoubtable. And the young folks had vermilion to enhance their natural beauty, and it may safely be conjectured that they did not use it sparingly." In the matter of painting, the Tungus custom was that of the Dénés, as will appear under the heads of Dress and Warfare.

Father Morice continues: "Washing may be said to be a European